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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
22 March 2001 (22.03.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/20856 A2

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: H04L 12/56

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP00/03478

(22) International Filing Date: 17 April 2000 (17.04.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
PCT/EP99/06759  
13 September 1999 (13.09.1999) EP

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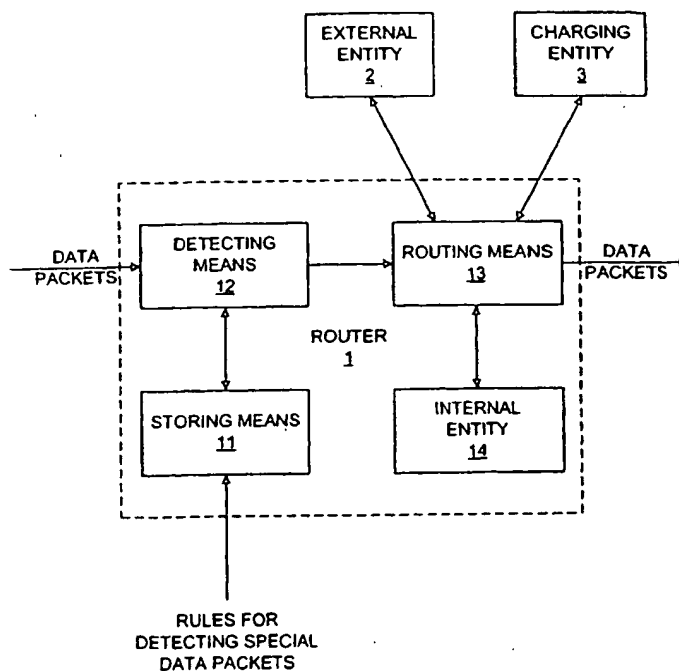
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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE,  
DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,  
ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,  
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,  
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,  
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent  
(AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent  
(AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: ADVANCED SERVICE ARCHITECTURE FOR NEXT GENERATION NETWORK SERVICES AND INTELLIGENT  
DATA NETWORK ROUTER



(57) Abstract: According to the present invention, a plurality of data packets are received and routed by a router (1) in a data network. The router (1) comprises storing means (11) for storing a pre-defined list of rules for detecting special data packets, detecting means (12) for detecting special data packets in the received plurality of data packets on the basis of the pre-defined list of rules stored in said storing means (11), and routing means (13) for requesting instructions for the special data packets

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MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

**Published:**

- *Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.*

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detected by said detecting means (12) and for routing the special data packets in accordance with instructions received on request. According to the present invention, an advanced service architecture for next generation network services is provided. In this service architecture, the functions of the detecting means (12) and the routing means (13) can be achieved by a service trigger and a service logic, respectively.

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Advanced service architecture for next generation network services and intelligent data network router.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to packet data transmission between mobile networks supporting Internet Protocol (IP) like the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) network and data networks like the Internet, and in particular to a method and an apparatus for receiving and routing data packets in a data network. Moreover, the present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for receiving data packets and providing services for the received data packets in a data network.

15

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Data or packet-switched networks like the Internet comprise routers for routing data packets in the data network. In a conventional router, routing of data packets is affected by a classifier for detecting incoming data packets. The conventional Internet routers comprise semi-static routing tables for routing the data packets, the routing tables being updated only via separate management procedures or via dialog between routers using special routing protocols.

25

However, with conventional routers several problems arise. In case of new routers propagating with conventional routing protocols, propagation of data packets in the network is slow and a dynamic update of routers is not easy, since all routers must know the handling of all packets and if the handling for one user changes all routing tables in all routers must be updated. Consequently, the routing tables of conventional routers are getting large. If every user wants

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his own packet handling the routing tables grow too much for the routers.

Moreover, similar problems arise with a conventional service model in a packet data environment. The conventional service model consists of a service trigger and a service logic which may be located in a router. Such model does not provide the flexibility required by the advanced services in the packet data domain.

10

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to improve routing possibilities by providing dynamically and per user configurable routing in a data network as well as a dynamic and flexible service architecture.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for receiving a plurality of data packets and for routing the data packets in a data network. This apparatus comprises storing means for storing a pre-defined list of rules for detecting special data packets, detecting means for detecting special data packets in the received plurality of data packets on the basis of the pre-defined list of rules stored in the storing means, and routing means for requesting instructions for the special data packets detected by the detecting means and for routing the special data packets in accordance with instructions received on request.

30

Furthermore, according to the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for receiving a plurality of data packets and for routing the data packets in a data network. According to this method, a pre-defined list of rules for detecting special data packets is stored, special data packets in the received plurality of data

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packets are detected on the basis of the stored pre-defined list of rules, and instructions for the detected special data packets are requested and the special data packets are routed in accordance with instructions received on request.

5

Furthermore, there is provided a data network system in which the apparatus according to the first aspect of the present invention is employed.

10 The apparatus according to the first aspect of the present invention further comprises an internal entity. Detected special data packets are notified to the internal entity by the routing means which requests instructions for the special data packets therefrom.

15

Alternatively, the routing means notifies an external entity of the detected special data packets and requests instructions for the special data packets therefrom.

20 According to the present invention, routing in accordance with instructions received on request also includes the "normal routing" possibility where a command from the external or internal entity states that no special routing is necessary, for example when only statistics and information  
25 is to be collected but no special routing is required.

According to the present invention, the original rules that indicate which packets are special packets and need special handling are stored in the storing means by the external  
30 entity.

Moreover, the rules stored in the storing means as well as the instructions stored in the internal entity can be dynamically determined and updated in real-time in response  
35 to events, which are detected by the detecting means and reported by the routing means to the external entity. Thus,

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the content of the storing means and the internal entity can be changed "on the fly", i.e. during active operations. The internal entity may also update, add or remove some rules.

- 5 For example, the external entity may store some rules to detect special packets. When such a packet arrives in the router the external or internal entity may modify the rules, e.g. remove the specific rule if only the first matching packet was of interest.

10

In routing the special data packets, the routing means is able to modify the special data packets in accordance with the received instructions. For example, the routing means can modify the content of the data packets, e.g. the packet  
15 headers, it can duplicate data packets or control dropping of data packets.

- Moreover, according to the present invention, the routing means is able to communicate with an external charging entity  
20 for charging the routing of the special data packets. For example, the routing means can collect charging information from the charging entity and send charging information to the charging entity. In this way, the special handling of data packets can be charged.

25

- For example, the detection of special packets can be based on any data within the special packet including but not limited to the source or destination IP address, TCP/UDP  
(Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol) port  
30 numbers or other IP/UDP/TCP header fields. In other words, the pre-defined list of rules for detecting special packets can include such packet identification marks.

- According to a second aspect of the present invention, there  
35 is provided an apparatus for receiving a plurality of data packets and for providing services for the data packets in a

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data network. This apparatus comprises service deciding means for deciding services to be executed for the received plurality of data packets, and service executing means launched by the service deciding means for a decided service.

5 The service executing means executes the decided service for the received data packets. Control means are activated when the service executing means are launched, and control the service deciding means and the service executing means.

10 In addition, according to the second aspect, there is provided a method of receiving a plurality of data packets and providing services for the data packets in a data network. In this method, services to be executed for the received plurality of data packets are decided and a service  
15 decided for the received data packets is launched. Control means are activated for the decided service, and the decided service is executed, wherein the control means control the deciding of services and the execution of decided services.

20 Finally, according to the present invention, there is provided a data network system in which an apparatus according to the second aspect is employed.

The apparatus according to the second aspect further  
25 comprises a database for storing service deciding information which can be read by the service deciding means from the database.

Furthermore, the apparatus comprises service data storing  
30 means for storing service specific data that is used by the service executing means. The service specific data comprises the data to run a specific service. For example, the service specific data for the premium rate service is the destination address and tariff.

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The service specific data is not part of the service executing means. For example, in case an advertisement adding service is launched, the service deciding means know when to insert the advertisements, the service executing means know how to insert the advertisements and the service specific data contains the actual advertisements. The service specific data may be static or dynamic. For example, it may be dynamic for an advertisement service using location dependent advertisements.

10

The control means is arranged to access user specific data and to supply the user specific data to the service executing means. The user specific data comprises user preferences regarding a specific service. For example, the user specific data can contain user preferences regarding advertisement selection or packet filtering options in a firewall service.

15

When a service is launched, the corresponding control means is also activated. Now, the service executing means is able to contact the control means during its execution. For example, in case the service executing means needs user interaction, the control means is able to ask the user and pass the answer to the service executing means.

20

In addition, the control means is arranged to create new deciding information for the service deciding means. The control means can create new deciding information for a current service, it can delete deciding information or it can activate a totally new service. Thus, new deciding information for the service deciding means, i.e. triggers, can be created on the fly and added to an active service by the control means.

25

30 In a packet data environment, the service executing means may be located in the router, while the control means may be

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located in the Service Control Point (SCP). The router may route the data packets received by the service deciding means in accordance with the services executed on the data packets by the service executing means.

5

According to an embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention, the service deciding means are called service trigger(s), the service executing means are called service logic and the control means are called event handler.

10 According to Intelligent Network (IN) functional entities, the functions of the service trigger may be implemented in a Service Switching Function (SSF), the service logic may be represented by a Service Logic Program (SLP) and the  
15 functionality of the event handler may be performed in a Service Management Point (SMP) and a Specialized Resource Function (SRF), in order to perform message based user interaction according to the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) or Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD). The  
20 service specific data and user specific data may be stored in an SCP database or Service Data Function (SDF) database.

With the special packet handling according to the present invention, it is enough for the router to know that some kind of special handling is needed for special packets. In  
25 practice, this means that part of the routing tables can be located in an external entity from which the router requests instructions when needed.

Moreover, with the handling of special packets it is easy to  
30 manage scenarios that involve more than one router. For example, a tunnel can dynamically be created from one router to another through special packet handling rules and with the help of an external entity connected to both routers involved in the tunnel. Different external entities may also be  
35 connected to each other. On the other hand, one router may be connected to different external entities.

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According to the present invention, more intelligence is given to a data network router, enabling implementation of more versatile and dynamic services for users.

5

In this context, reliable and fast delivery of high priority data packets can be guaranteed. That is, according to the present invention, the delay problem in using IP for real-time applications can be reduced or even eliminated.

10

Moreover, according to the present invention, a service architecture is presented, which uses techniques such as event handler interaction, trigger updating and service or user specific data updating, to control and execute services in a more dynamic way.

15

Thus, according to the presented service architecture, the implementation of data services with advanced features for data networks is facilitated.

20

In the following the present invention will be described by way of preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings.

## 25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a schematic block diagram of the basic components of a router according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

30

Fig. 2 shows a flowchart of the basic steps of a method according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a schematic block diagram of the basic

35 components of a service architecture according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 4 shows a flowchart of the basic steps of a method according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

## 5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 shows a schematic block diagram of a router in a data network like the Internet according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The router 1 comprises storing means  
10 11, detecting means 12, routing means 13 and an internal entity 14.

The detecting means 12 receives data packets from a subscriber of a mobile network supporting Internet Protocol  
15 like the GPRS network, or data packets which are originated in the data network. In receiving the data packets, the detecting means 12 checks these packets on special packets requiring special handling by the routing means 13, by referring to a pre-defined list of rules for detecting  
20 special packets, that is stored in the storing means 11.

When the detecting means 12 detects a special packet, it informs the routing means 13 and forwards the special packet to it. Subsequently, the routing means 13 notifies the  
25 detection of a special packet to the internal entity 14 or an external entity 2, requesting instructions for handling the special packet. Having received the requested instructions, the routing means 13 handles the special data packets in accordance with these instructions, for example modifies the  
30 packet and outputs or routes it accordingly.

The routing means 13 also communicates with a charging entity 3 for providing charging for some special handling of packets. The charging entity 3 is in a way just another  
35 external entity receiving charging related events from the router 1.

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The contents of the storing means 11 and the internal entity 14 can be updated dynamically in real-time by the external entity 2 in response to events detected by the detecting means 12 and reported to the external entity 2 by the routing means 13.

A method for receiving and routing data packets according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 2.

In step S1 in Fig. 2, rules for detecting special data packets are stored in a list in the storing means 11. In step S2, data packets are received and it is checked in step S3, whether a received data packet is a special data packet, by referring to the stored rules. If a special data packet is detected in step S3, instructions for handling the special packet are requested in step S4. After having received the requested instructions, the special packet is handled accordingly in step S5.

On the other hand, in case no special data packet is detected in step S3, the "normal" data packet is routed according to a routing table (not shown in Fig. 1) by the routing means 13 (step S6), the routing table being provided in the router 1.

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

Fig. 3 shows a service architecture which is suitable for next generation services, in particular packet data services. As shown in Fig. 3, a service trigger 42 receives data packets. The service trigger 42 then decides whether to launch a service logic 43 or not. In case the service trigger 42 launches the service logic 43, the service logic 43 executes the service decided by the service trigger 42. The



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service trigger 42 reads trigger information from a database 41.

When the service logic 43 is launched by the service trigger 5 42, a corresponding event handler 5 is also activated. The service logic 43 is able to contact the event handler during its execution. In case the service logic 43 needs user interaction, the event handler 5 is able to ask the user and pass the answer to the service logic 43. The event handler 5 10 can create new triggers or trigger information for the current service executed in the service logic 43, it can delete a trigger or it can activate a totally new service. In other words, new triggers or trigger information can be created "on the fly" and added to an active service by the 15 event handler 5. In addition, the event handler 5 is able to access user specific data 6 containing user preferences regarding a specific service.

The service logic 43 accesses service specific data 44 which 20 comprises data to run a specific service, for example destination address and tariff data for a premium rate service. The service specific data 44 is not part of the actual logic.

25 In an IN packet data environment, the service logic 43 may be located in a router, and the event handler may be located in an SCP (Service Control Point). For example, in case packet data is sent via an SSP (Service Switching Point) to the service trigger 42, the service trigger 42 checks whether to 30 send a message to the SCP. If the service trigger 42 sends the message, this message is received by a dialog handler in the SCP. The dialog handler passes the message to the event handler 5 which may ask the user whether a service for the packet data, which is to be executed in the service logic 43 35 should be activated. The result is passed to the service logic 43. In case the user decides to activate the service,

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the SCP allows the SSP to continue the sending of packet data.

Fig. 4 shows a flowchart illustrating the basic steps of the method of receiving data packets and providing services for the data packets according to the present invention. In step S51, the service trigger 42 receives data packets, for example from an SSP. In step S52, the service trigger 42 decides whether a service is to be executed for the received data packets.

In case the service trigger 42 decides in step S53 on the basis of the trigger information in the database 41 that no service is required for the received data packets the process is terminated. In contrast thereto, in case a service is required, the process goes to step S54 where the service logic 43 is launched for the service to be executed. After that, in step S55, the event handler 5 corresponding to the service logic 43 is activated. In this context, the service trigger 42 may contact the event handler 5 as mentioned above, which may ask the user whether the decided service should be activated. In case the decided service should be activated, the service is executed by the service logic 43 in step S56, and then the process is terminated.

The data packets for which a service has been executed by the service logic 43 can be routed in accordance with this service. Hence, the above-described service architecture basically corresponds to the arrangement of the router 1 as shown in Fig. 1. In other words, the service trigger 42, the service logic 43 and the event handler 5 respectively provide similar functions as the detecting means 12, the routing means 13 and the external entity 2 according to Fig. 1.

In order to activate a service for a specific user according to the present invention it is required to get appropriate

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service trigger(s), service logic and event handler. The choice of the appropriate event handler may for example depend on what kind of terminal type is used by the user, e.g. GSM (Global System for Mobile communications), WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) or GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), if user interaction is required. In a group service there can also exist different event handlers with different access rights for the group members. The group owner can have a more powerful event handler than other group members, i.e. the owner's event handler can be allowed to modify the triggers for the service while others are not. A further step in activating a service is to load any service specific data that is needed statically. Dynamic service specific data is loaded by the service logic. The final step is to get the user specific data for the service.

In the following, a first application example of the present invention relating to the delay problem in using IP for real-time applications will be described.

20

A rule for detecting special packets may be the determination of the priority of a packet. According to the first application example, the priority of a data packet can be determined by comparing the destination number corresponding to E.164 or the IP address of the received packet with the numbers or addresses stored in connection with the corresponding rule in the storing means 11. For example, when the destination number or IP address of the packet is listed in the corresponding rule, the packet is a special data packet having high priority. The priority of a data packet can also be detected by checking the content of the packet, e.g. the protocol header, as to whether this content is listed in the corresponding rule.

35 In case a special data packet, i.e. a packet having high priority such as an emergency call, is detected by the

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detecting means 12, the routing means 13 is informed and notifies the detection to the internal or external entity and requests instructions for handling the special data packet. Thereupon, the internal or external entity informs the  
5 routing means 13 that the delivery of the special packet is to be prioritized, which then is carried out by the routing means 13.

With this first application example of the present invention,  
10 reliable and fast delivery of high priority data packets can be guaranteed. That is, according to the present invention, the delay problem in using IP for real-time applications can be reduced or even eliminated.

15 Next, a second application example of the present invention relating to family or group service for data networks will be described.

The purpose of the family service is to provide a convenient  
20 method to define a user group and various properties for the group members. The service is targeted for families or small companies. The context of the service is mobile networks supporting Internet Protocol, such as GPRS.

25 As the use of data services gets more popular, the user group concept is a convenient way to add value to small companies or families. A group consists of a set of predefined users, recognized by SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards or passwords or the like. For example, the predefined users can  
30 be the members of a particular family. Each group and every member of the respective groups has properties that can be used to restrict or allow different operations. For example, parents might want to restrict the use of WAP (Wireless Application Part) services during school hours, or only allow  
35 access to pre-defined content sites. The group can have

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different properties for different users or a single property can be applied to all members of the group.

According to the second application example, the rule is to  
5 determine data packets belonging to members of a group. For this purpose, a list of groups and for each group a list of current members is provided in the storing means 11. In other words, in a corresponding rule in the list of rules stored in the storing means 11, group IP addresses and member IP  
10 addresses are listed.

As mentioned above, each group and each member of the group can have a set of properties. An owner like the family head paying the phone bill is defined for each group. The owner is  
15 allowed to modify the properties of the group members. A group can have multiple owners. The group member properties define the access rights for the members. Examples for properties are allowed IP addresses, allowed access times, allowed maximum access times, and the like.

20

According to GPRS, the above-mentioned properties can be defined in the GGSN (Gateway GPRS Support Node) representing the external entity according to Fig. 1. The GGSN is also able to supply the group IP addresses and member IP addresses  
25 to the storing means 11.

For example, when the detecting means 12 detects that a packet is to be transmitted to a group member by comparing the destination IP address of the packet with the address  
30 listed in the corresponding rule stored in the storing means 11, it informs the routing means 13 which notifies the detected packet to the GGSN and requests instructions from the GGSN for handling the detected special packet. The GGSN may determine upon this request that the special packet was  
35 originated from an unallowed IP address or at an unallowed access time or that the maximum access time has been

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exceeded, and instructs the routing means 13 to drop the packet.

Alternatively, packets coming from certain group members,  
5 i.e. packets having a certain source IP address, can be dropped by the routing means 13 in accordance with instructions received from the GGSN.

Hence, according to the second application example of the  
10 present invention, a censoring function is implemented in the router 1 simply by adding a rule for detecting special packets. That is, according to the present invention, the implementation of family or group services for data networks is facilitated.

15

While the invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, the description is illustrative of the invention and is not to be construed as limiting the invention. Various modifications and applications may occur  
20 to those skilled in the art without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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CLAIMS:

1. An apparatus (1) for receiving a plurality of data packets and for routing the data packets in a data network,

5 comprising:

storing means (11) for storing a pre-defined list of rules for detecting special data packets;

10 detecting means (12) for detecting special data packets in the received plurality of data packets on the basis of the pre-defined list of rules stored in said storing means (11); and

15 routing means (13) for requesting instructions for the special data packets detected by said detecting means (12) and for routing the special data packets in accordance with instructions received on request.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising an internal entity (14); wherein said routing means (13) notifies said internal entity (14) of the detected special data packets and requests instructions for the special data packets from said internal entity (14).

3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said routing means (13) notifies an external entity (2) of the detected special data packets and requests instructions for the special data packets from said external entity (2).

4. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the rules stored in said storing means (11) and the instructions stored in said internal entity (14) can be determined and updated from said external entity (2) during active operations.

5. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said routing means (13) modifies the special data packets in accordance with the received instructions.

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6. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said routing means (13) communicates with an external charging entity (3) for charging the routing of the special data packets.

5 7. An apparatus for receiving a plurality of data packets and for providing services for the data packets in a data network, comprising:

service deciding means (42) for deciding services to be executed for the received plurality of data packets; and

10 service executing means (43) launched by said service deciding means (42) for a decided service, said service executing means (43) executing the decided service for the received data packets;

wherein control means (5) are activated when said  
15 service executing means are launched, said control means (5) controlling said service deciding means (42) and said service executing means (43).

8. The apparatus according to claim 7, further comprising a  
20 database (41) for storing service deciding information for said service deciding means (42).

9. The apparatus according to claim 7, further comprising  
service data storing means (44) for storing service specific  
25 data that is used by said service executing means (43).

10. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein said service specific data comprise static and dynamic data.

30 11. The apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said control means (5) is arranged to access user specific data (6) and to supply said user specific data to said service executing means (43).



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12. The apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the user specific data comprise user preferences regarding a specific service.

5 13. The apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said control means (5) is arranged to create new deciding information for said service deciding means (42).

14. A method of receiving a plurality of data packets and  
10 routing the data packets in a data network, comprising the steps of:

storing (S1) a pre-defined list of rules for detecting special data packets;

15 detecting (S3) special data packets in the received plurality of data packets on the basis of the stored pre-defined list of rules; and

requesting (S4) instructions for the detected special data packets and routing (S5) the special data packets in accordance with instructions received on request.

20

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein said requesting step (S4) comprises the steps of:

notifying an internal entity (14) of the detected special data packets; and

25 requesting instructions for the special data packets from said internal entity (14).

16. The method according to claim 14, wherein said requesting step (S4) comprises the steps of:

30 notifying an external entity (2) of the detected special data packets; and

requesting instructions for the special data packets from said external entity (2).

35 17. The method according to claim 14, wherein the rules stored in said storing step and the instructions stored in

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said internal entity (14) can be determined and updated by said external entity (2) during active operations.

18. The method according to claim 14, wherein said routing  
5 step (S5) comprises the step of:

modifying the special data packets in accordance with the received instructions.

19. The method according to claim 14, comprising the further  
10 step of:

communicating with an external charging entity (3) for charging the routing of the special data packets.

20. A method of receiving a plurality of data packets and  
15 providing services for the data packets in a data network, comprising the steps of:

deciding (S52) services to be executed for the received plurality of data packets;

20 launching (S54) a service decided for the received data packets;

activating (S55) control means (5) for the decided service; and

executing (S56) the decided service;

25 wherein said control means (5) control the deciding of services and the execution of decided services.

21. The method according to claim 20, further comprising the step of storing service deciding information for said  
30 deciding step (S52).

22. The method according to claim 20, further comprising the step of storing service specific data (44) that is used in said executing step (S56).

35 23. The method according to claim 22, wherein said service specific data comprise static and dynamic data.

- 21 -

24. The method according to claim 20, wherein said control means (5) is arranged to access user specific data (6) and to supply said user specific data to said executing step (S56).

5

25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the user specific data comprise user preferences regarding a specific service.

10 26. The method according to claim 20, wherein said control means (5) is arranged to create new deciding information for said deciding step (S52).

15 27. A data network system in which an apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 6 is employed.

28. A data network system in which an apparatus according to any one of claims 7 to 13 is employed.

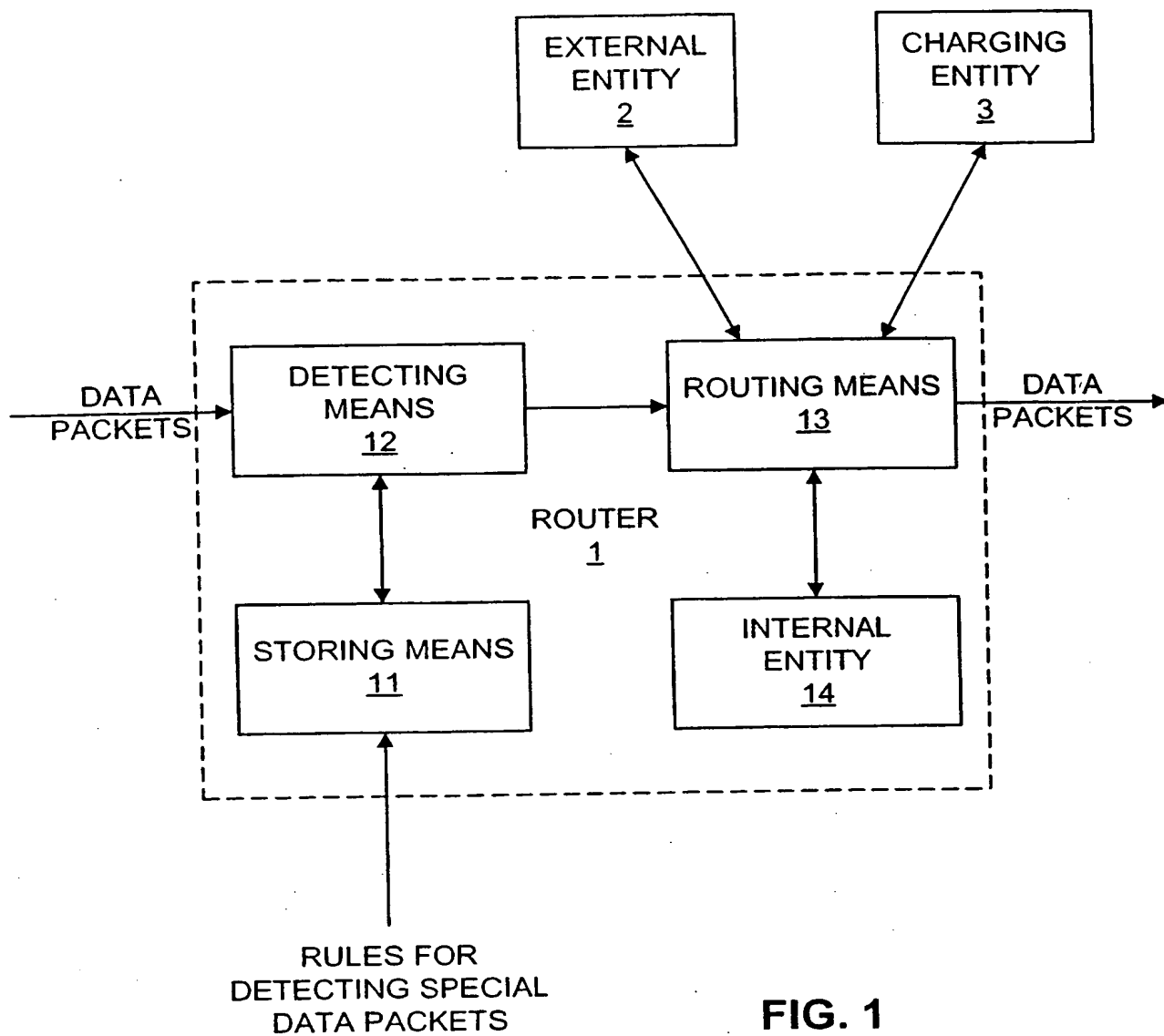


FIG. 1

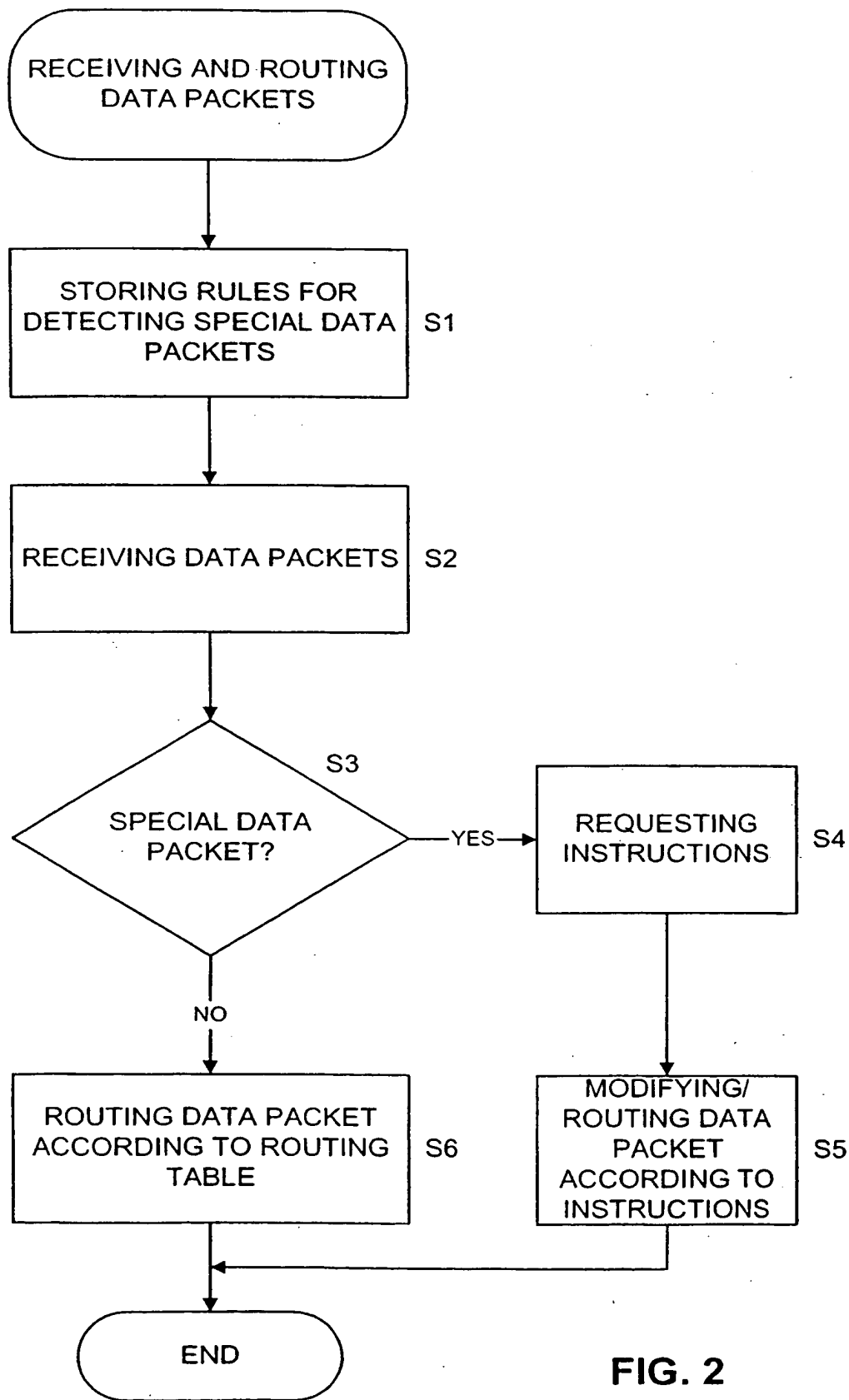


FIG. 2

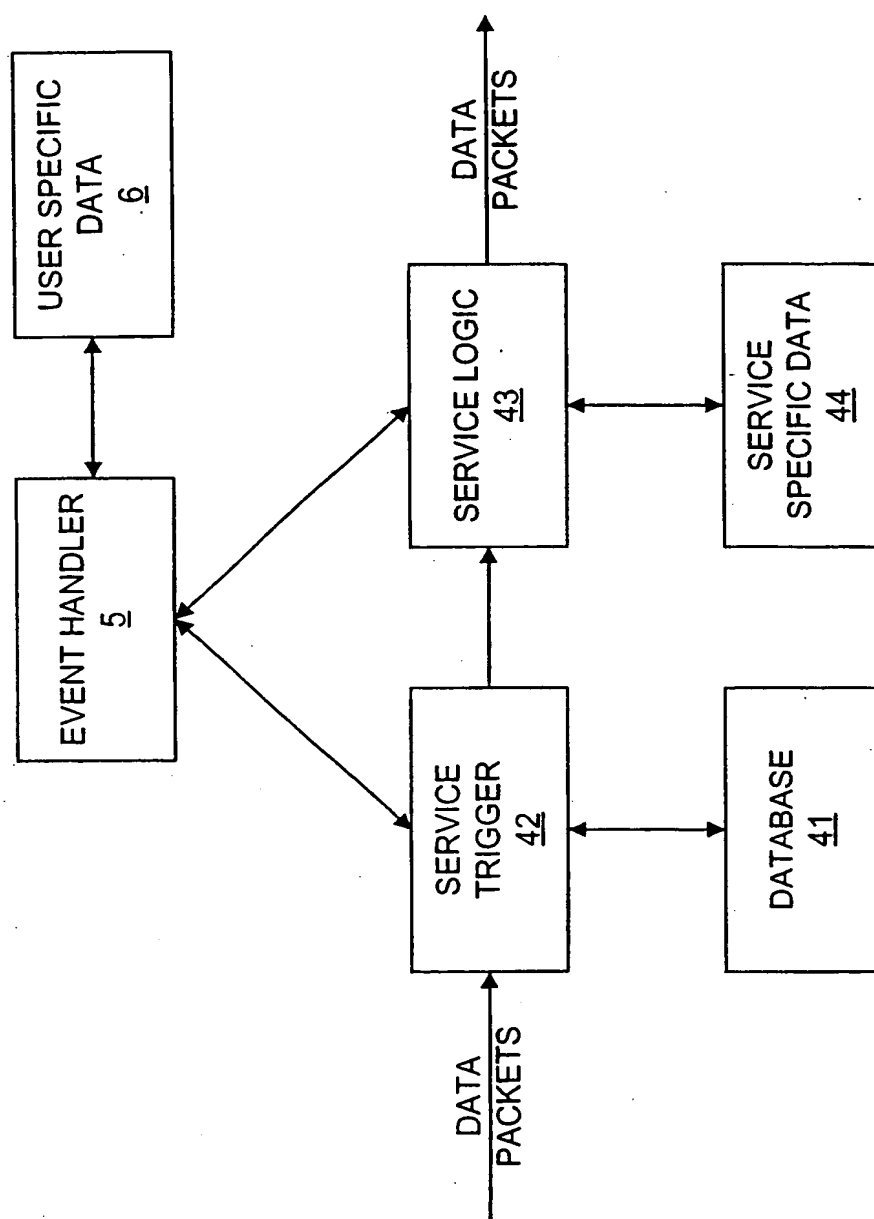


FIG. 3

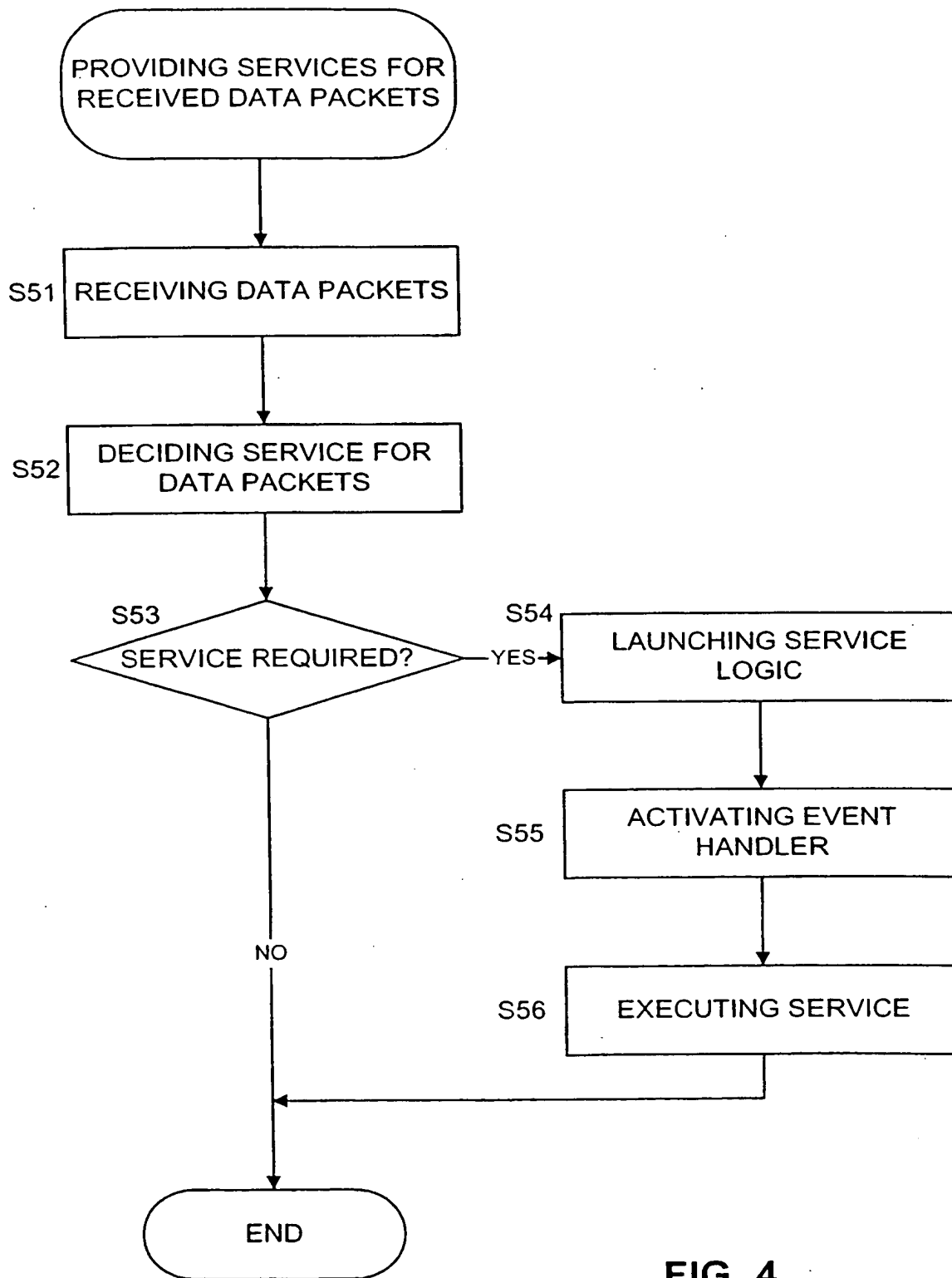


FIG. 4





(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
22 March 2001 (22.03.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 01/20856 A3**

(51) International Patent Classification?: **H04L 12/56**,  
29/06

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(21) International Application Number: **PCT/EP00/03478**

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(22) International Filing Date: **17 April 2000 (17.04.2000)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:  
**PCT/EP99/06759**  
**13 September 1999 (13.09.1999) EP**

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE,  
DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,  
ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,  
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,  
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,  
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

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(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent  
(AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent  
(AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,  
MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,  
GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

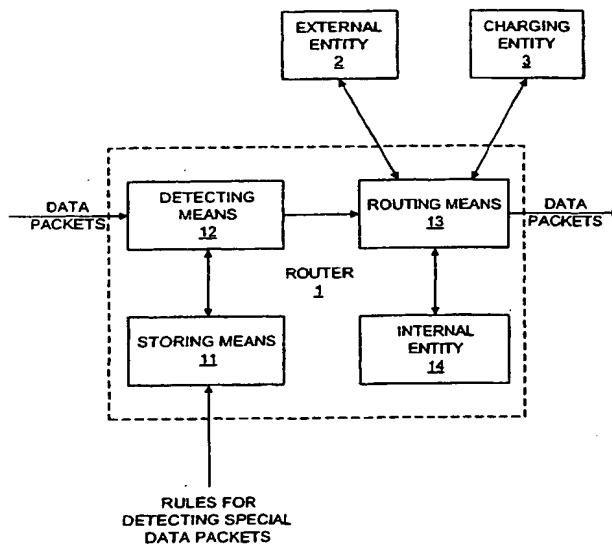
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**Published:**  
— *with international search report*

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **INTELLIGENT DATA NETWORK ROUTER**



(57) Abstract: According to the present invention, a plurality of data packets are received and routed by a router (1) in a data network. The router (1) comprises storing means (11) for storing a pre-defined list of rules for detecting special data packets, detecting means (12) for detecting special data packets in the received plurality of data packets on the basis of the pre-defined list of rules stored in said storing means (11), and routing means (13) for requesting instructions for the special data packets detected by said detecting means (12) and for routing the special data packets in accordance with instructions received on request. According to the present invention, an advanced service architecture for next generation network services is provided. In this service architecture, the functions of the detecting means (12) and the routing means (13) can be achieved by a service trigger and a service logic, respectively.

WO 01/20856 A3



(88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
8 November 2001

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/EP 00/03478

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04L12/56 H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04L H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 745 488 A (FELDMEIER DAVID C ET AL) 28 April 1998 (1998-04-28) abstract column 3, line 65 -column 4, line 35	1,2,14, 15,27
A	column 7, line 1 - line 20  claim 1; figure 5	3,4,16, 17
X	WO 99 00737 A (SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC) 7 January 1999 (1999-01-07) abstract claims 1,2,33; figure 3  -/-	1,5,14, 18

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 July 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

30. 07. 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. J. Application No  
PCT/EP 00/03478

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Creation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99 00946 A (ARKKO JARI ;ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M (SE)) 7 January 1999 (1999-01-07) abstract page 3, line 8 - line 32 page 10, line 18 -page 11, line 2 page 13, line 23 - line 25 claims 1,3,5,7	1,6,14, 19
A	US 5 781 431 A (PELAMOURGUES LIONEL ET AL) 14 July 1998 (1998-07-14) abstract column 5, line 57 - line 67 column 7, line 4 - line 25 claim 1	3,16
Y	WO 98 36542 A (KRAPPELL MAGNUS ;TELIA AB (SE); JOHANSSON MAGNUS (SE)) 20 August 1998 (1998-08-20) abstract page 2, paragraph 2 -page 3, paragraph 7 page 5, line 18 -page 6, line 12	7-13, 20-26,28
Y	JOHNSON D: "PROVISIONING SERVICES" TELEPHONY,US,CHICAGO, IL, vol. 226, no. 22, 30 May 1994 (1994-05-30), pages 24-25, XP000606431 ISSN: 0040-2656 page 24, left-hand column, paragraph 3 page 25, left-hand column, paragraph 4	7-13, 20-26,28
A	EP 0 936 825 A (ALCATEL USA SOURCING LP) 18 August 1999 (1999-08-18) abstract column 3, paragraph 8 -column 4, paragraph 14 column 5, paragraph 25 column 7, paragraph 33 column 9, paragraph 41 column 7, line 33 - line 39	11-13, 24-26

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/EP 00/03478

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-6, 14-19, 27

Apparatus; method and data network system requesting routing instructions to an external entity for special data packets

2. Claims: 7-13, 20-26, 28

Apparatus, method and data network system deciding services to be executed for received data packets

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/03478

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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